A1 CONT. deformation or fracture when a molding is released from a mold, and to a molding using the same.

Replace the paragraph at page 1, lines 8-19 with the following paragraph:

Liquid-crystalline resins comprise a poly-domain having a liquid-crystalline state without causing interlocking even in a molten state because of the rigidity of the molecule and show a behavior in which molecular chains are remarkably oriented in the flow direction due to shear during molding. Therefore, they are generally called melt liquid-crystal type (thermotropic liquid-crystal) polymers. Because of this special behavior, the A2 liquid-crystalline resins have significantly good melt flowability. Depending on their molecular structures, they show a high deflection temperature under load and a high continuous-use temperature, and do not cause deformation or blistering when immersed in a molten solder at 260 °C or more.

Replace the paragraph at page 2, lines 7-23 with the following paragraph:

In the trend towards a light-thin-short-small in recent years, however, thinner and smaller shapes of products have

A3

become more strongly demanded, and many products have a thickness of 0.2 mm or less. In moldings having such thin part, molding is very difficult even for liquid-crystalline resins and molding defects such as short shot, flash and the like often occur. In order to avoid these defects, it has been necessary to increase injection rate or pressure. This requires higher pressure to be applied on a product upon removing the product from a mold, or on release from a mold. As a result, problems occasionally occur such as where the product is deformed or fractured on being released from a mold, depending on a shape of the product or the structure of a mold, resulting in size-precision failure of the product or a fractured piece formed during production being left in a mold. The latter produces significant decrease in productivity due to the need to temporarily stop production in order to remove the piece.

A3 cont.

Replace the paragraph at page 4, lines 8-13 with the following new paragraph:

--Therefore, the invention provides a liquid-crystalline resin composition comprising 0.01 to 10 parts by weight of an ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene having a molecular weight in excess of 600,000 and 100 parts by weight of a liquid-

A4

A4 cont. crystalline resin that exhibits an anisotropic liquid-crystalline state in a molten state.

Replace the paragraph at page 11, lines 15-22 with the following new paragraph:

The ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene used in the liquid-crystalline resin composition of the invention should have a molecular weight in excess of 600,000. It preferably has a molecular weight in excess of 800,000 and more preferably a molecular weight in excess of 1,000,000. Such a polyethylene A5 may be a commercially available product. Examples include grades having a molecular weight in excess of 600,000 among grades of Million, trade name, manufactured by Mitsui Chemicals, Inc.

Replace the paragraph at page 11,line 23 to page 12, lines 6 with the following new paragraph:

While commercially available ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene include various grade having different particle sizes and shapes according to use, the particle sizes A6 and shapes of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylenes do not influence the effect for the use of the invention. Depending on types of kneading machines used for addition to the liquid-